STATE OF CALIFORNIA

GAMBLING CONTROL COMMISSION

CERTIFIED COPY

## COMMISSION MEETING

California Gambling Control Commission 2399 Gateway Oaks Boulevard Suite 100 Sacramento, California 95833

> THURSDAY, MAY 7, 2009 10:00 A.M.

Reported by: Desiree C. Tawney, CSR No. 12414

## -- NER--

## Northern California Court Reporters

(916) 485-4949 ■ Toll Free (888) 600-NCCR ■ Fax (916) 485-1735

1	APPEARANCES:	
2		
3	DEAN SHELTON Chairman	
4		
5	STEPHANIE SHIMAZU Commissioner	
6	ALEXANDRA VUKSICH Commissioner	
7	JOY CALKIN	
8	Staff Services Analyst	
9	EVELYN MATTEUCCI	
10	Chief Counsel	
11		
12	Public Speakers:	
13	James Allen	
14	Jesica Pandika Greg Peterson	
15	Rebecca Aragon David Fried	
16	Jonathan Stein Doug Bergman	
17	Tom Hope Bill Williams	
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1	BE IT REMEMBERED, that on THURSDAY, MAY 7, 2009,	
2	commencing at the hour of 10:00 A.M., at the California	
3	Gambling Control Commission, 2399 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite	
4	100, Sacramento, California, before me, DESIREE C. TAWNEY,	
5	Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the county of	
6	Placer, state of California, the following proceedings took	
7	place:	
8		
9	(The following proceedings were held on the record.)	
10		
11	CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Call the meeting to order. Please	
12	stand and state the Pledge of Allegiance.	
13	(Pledge of Allegiance.)	
14	CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Roll call, please.	
15	MS. CALKIN: Chairman Shelton?	
16	CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Here.	
17	MS. CALKIN: Commissioner Shimazu?	
18	COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: Here.	
19	MS. CALKIN: Commissioner Vuksich?	
20	COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: Here.	
21	CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Mr. Allen.	
22	JAMES ALLEN: Good morning, Mr. Chairman,	
23	commissioners.	
24	For the record, I'm James Allen, the regulatory	
25	actions manager for the Commission.	

2.2

Before we begin, I'd like to take care of just a couple little housekeeping items for today.

First of all, for those in attendance, if you have not already done so, we'd like you to sign in at the register even if you don't intend to make any comments. This is purely voluntary. We appreciate having a complete record of all of those in attendance.

In addition, if you do plan on offering comments today, we'd also like you to complete one of the cards at the -- by the register titled "Speaker Card." That will allow us to follow up if we need to contact anyone for further clarification or provide additional information.

So this entire process is being recorded. When the chairman opens up the agenda for public comment, we'd just like each person who wants to make comments to come up to the podium and use the microphone to ensure that all comments are recorded and entered into the record correctly.

Before you begin your comments, please identify yourself by name and spell your last name for the record.

All I have. Thank you.

JESICA PANDIKA: Good morning, Chairman and commissioners.

For the record, my name is Jesica Pandika,
P-a-n-d-i-k-a. I'm staff counsel with the Commission. I

2,2

am here to present agenda Item Number 3 relating to adoption of emergency regulations concerning assistance to bingo players with disabilities.

In order to provide reasonable accommodations for disabled players in the play of bingo games, the Commission staff is providing the proposed emergency regulation for Commission's consideration: The proposed emergency regulation will implement one element of the California Remote Caller Bingo Act as authorized by Penal Code, Section 326.5.

As the commissioners are aware, the proposed emergency regulation has been revised upon consideration of additional information and comments received between April 15, 2009 and May 1st, 2009.

It is the revised proposed emergency regulation that is before the Commission before consideration today.

Copies of the revised proposal are available at the back table. These copies include the clean version of the regulation, as proposed for adoption today, and a strike-out underlined version showing the changes made to the April 15, 2009 text.

To briefly summarize, Commission's staff has made the following changes: First, the requirement to reserve two card-minding devices for use by disabled players under Section 12482(a)(1)(a) is now limited to operators of a

bingo game that already offers card-minding devices.

In other words, operators that offer traditional paper bingo only are not required to comply with the reservation requirement.

Second, we added the last sentence to Section 12482(a)(1)(b) to clarify that disabled players are still required to pay fees and comply with any minimum purchase requirements imposed on all players.

The waiver applies only to fees and requirements associated solely with the use of rental of card-minding devices.

Third, we deleted the phrase, quote, from a card-minding device, end quote, in Section 12482(a)(1)(c) to avoid any confusion and clarify a printout of a winning card did not come from the card-minding device itself but that any printout of a winning card or other evidence of a winning card approved by the Commission shall be allowed by operators to be used by players with disabilities to claim prizes.

And, finally, Section 12482(b) has been deleted since organizations that do not utilize card-minding devices are no longer required to comply with the reservation requirement. Therefore, this provision is no longer needed.

We also want to note for the record that although the

statute permits the use of card-minding devices, specifies that such devices must be hand-held and portable. We have no discretion to permit use of devices that fail to satisfy the requirement.

The proposed regulation has been noticed in advance; and if approved by the Commission at today's meeting, would be filed with OAL tomorrow, May 8, 2009, and could become effective early as May 18, 2009 if approved by OAL.

Staff recommends the Commission, one, adopt and approve filing with the Office of Administrative Law the revised proposed emergency regulation as previously noted; and, two, authorize staff to make any non-substantive changes to the regulation required by OAL, during its review process.

We're available to answer any questions you may have. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Commissioners?

Waiting for public input. Open up to public input, Item Number 3.

JAMES ALLEN: We have three individuals who wish to make comments. And whoever wishes to go first can come to the podium now.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Have a gentleman here stepping up.

GREG PETERSON: Good morning. My name is Greg

Peterson. I represent El Camino Charity.

I have submitted written comments and tried to take a look at all of the ones you've been given. I'm not going to repeat what I had to say.

I am interested, since I know this is an emergency regulation, I -- I wonder if it would be appropriate for staff to comment on the procedure for the enactment of the permit regulations that follow up on this; and if not, we can find out about that later.

And, of course, our main areas of concern as charitable operators are: How do we identify people who are disabled or who have disabilities, as it indicates, "consistent with" -- not sure what that means -- the definition under the Americans with Disabilities Act. That is an area that is a problem.

I just don't know in the practical application of the regulations how we're going to be able to identify those persons. They don't have badges or cards or anything like that. And in this gaming environment there is a potential for abuse by people who are not. And trying to tell who is and who isn't is potentially a problem. I pose that as an issue for your consideration.

This latest change that -- that applies, the card-minding provisions to providers of bingo using card-minding devices, really presents a problem, too, in terms of accommodating the disabled. There are no

requirements for the providers that do not use card-minders. That is potentially discriminatory under the Americans with Disabilities Act. Also, there are no criteria or threshold requirements for the number of games, players, number of machines you have to have, if you're going to be one of these operators that is caught up now in the scheme for what applies to offering card-minders.

The restrictions on the card-minders that are in the regulation -- and they're well-documented. I think you have a lot of letters, especially the companies that provide these. But just to summarize them, one that is important is we sell these typically pre-loaded with a number of games. We don't have the option if someone comes up and says, "I want to play a card" or "I want to play ten cards." Most of the people seem to want to play the maximum number allowed. That is often governed by County regulation. But we don't have the ability to on-site regulate that, as I understand, as how the machines work.

There are problems with manually daubing the small hand-held devices and also with the use of small screens for visually impaired people.

One other concern is the staffing. We don't have, with volunteers, the ability to have a staff of people to a assist disabled people. It is just not feasible or realistic in a charitable environment where volunteers are

hard to come by anyway. Unless people come through the door with their own, we can't offer them that.

11.

Then the last thing is the fatigue factor I mentioned in my letter. It is important. You've heard a lot of the charities mentioning that. With the price that people are paying for the cards, with or without the card-minders, they want to play four- or five-hour sessions. And but with disabled people what they typically have to do is they have to take three or four bathroom breaks or they just can't last four or five hours. They need to able to -- to play for an hour or whatever they want and leave. They get their enjoyment out of being able to play that way.

The card-minders and paper cards are typically played by people who want to sit there full session, 27 games or whatever, or even more often.

That is all I have to offer -- to say.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Thank you. Any questions?

COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: No.

GREG PETERSON: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Thank you.

REBECCA ARAGON: Good morning, commissioners.

Rebecca Aragon with Venable on behalf of the Irving I.
Moskowitz Foundation.

I submitted my comments in a six-page letter. I won't go through --

3

4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20 21

2.2

23

24

25

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: May I ask -- I didn't do it for Mr. Peterson -- spell your last name for the record.

REBECCA ARAGON: Rebecca Aragon, A-r-a-g-o-n, of the law firm Venable, V-e-n-a-b-l-e, in Los Angeles.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Thank you.

REBECCA ARAGON: On behalf of the Irving I. Moskowitz Foundation.

Again, I won't repeat the various points I submitted in my comments to you. However, I applaud the Commission's deletion of the provision making the card-minding device reservation applicable to bingo operators that do not use card-minding devices.

For whatever reasons, the logistical, financial, some charities have chosen not to go that route. Small charities just can't afford to contract with a card-minding device manufacturer to provide those devices to its players or even to have two. There is no way they're going to be able to find a manufacturer who will contract with them and just give them two devices. Even if they are able to find someone who can provide them just two devices, it is going to cost -- it will be very, very expensive. There isn't that volume issue.

The Commission's allowance of having bingo players bring their assistance to help them play bingo and participate in the games is an -- is a wonderful way to

have our disabled patrons participate in the games fully.

And they can choose to play as many games or have their assistance be there as long as they can.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

I do echo Mr. Peterson's comments regarding how a charity is supposed to determine whether someone is That is very, very difficult. Under the ADA there isn't any guidance regarding verification or the signs or induciae that would prompt someone to say someone is disabled. With a parking space, you have a California plate which allows you to signify you are disabled and you are allotted a parking space. But as bingo operators, we don't have that ability and we have to make that call on the spot. We can't question someone if someone is hobbling. We can't say you're feigning that disability. If we, in our opinion, they don't appear to be disabled but claim they are, do we take them on and expose ourself to the legal challenge? It is a very problematic issue. hope to see some guidance from the Commission with respect to that.

But for people that are disabled, we do support the idea of allowing disabled to bring assistance to enable them. But we don't want to allow all players to bring assistance. Again, that is unfair to have two people playing one bingo card. One might fall asleep and the other one stays awake. We don't want people committing

fraud in that regard.

If any of you have questions, I'd be more than happy to respond to the questions.

COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: Question. Those places that don't use card-minding devices, what would happen if someone with a disability comes in and needs assistance?

REBECCA ARAGON: The option is they can bring someone, a friend, family member, who can assist them to play bingo.

And the card-minding device does not address all kinds of disabilities. If you're blind, if you're hard-of-hearing, if you have Parkinson's, the card-minding device won't help you because you do have to do something. You have to hold it, press a button. If you're paralyzed or you have Parkinson's, you won't be able to do that and participate fully in the game.

If you are blind, you won't be able to see the device.

If you're hard-of-hearing, you won't be able to hear it.

For now, the only real way to accommodate people with disabilities is to have them bring an assistant of their choice. And we can set aside a room in the bingo hall for them and their assistance to sit and play bingo as they wish.

COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: Thank you.

EVELYN MATTEUCCI: If I can make one point of clarification. Evelyn Matteucci, chief counsel. I want to

mention in the regulation it says that it is only people who have disabilities -- I'll read it -- which would restrict a player's ability to mark cards. If someone comes hobbling in, I don't think they have a disability that causes them not to be able to mark cards unless they're marking it with their foot.

I want to make it clear it is not just anybody with any kind of disability.

REBECCA ARAGON: That is a good point. Well, if someone comes in and claims they have arthritis, we can't challenge it. We can't ask for verification. Or they say they have Parkinson's, do we require a doctor's note?

EVELYN MATTEUCCI: We understand your concern. I wanted to make it clear. It is not just every disability that could be disabilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act. It has got a limitation to it already.

REBECCA ARAGON: Yes. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: No questions?

COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: I have a follow-up on your comment.

Someone with dyslexia or dysphagia would be out? I mean, it is not a problem then?

EVELYN MATTEUCCI: They would -- would they have a problem with marking cards with dyslexia?

COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: Yeah. You'd be mixing up the

letters or whatever.

EVELYN MATTEUCCI: That would be a disability that would be --

COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: Covered under this?

EVELYN MATTEUCCI: Right.

REBECCA ARAGON: Thank you.

JONATHAN STEIN: Mr. Chairman, Madam Commissioners, Madam Executive Director, Madam Chief Counsel.

I'm Jonathan Stein, Law Offices of Jonathan Stein in Santa Monica, California, S-t-e-i-n, representing GameTech, International, Inc., NASDAQ listed manufacturer of electronic card-minders, as well as slot machines and other electronic devices in the heavily regulated gaming field. They place these devices in gaming jurisdictions across the United States, Canada, Mexico, Europe and Latin America.

We brought the General Counsel, James Robertson, as well as the technical director, Derek Smith, to ensure any questions you have may be answered while making the presentation. The presentation is in writing. It takes 20 minutes orally. I'd like to add it to the record.

Mr. Chairman, how would you wish me to get it to the podium?

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Submit it to the legal counsel.

JONATHAN STEIN: Happily, only the first four pages
are relevant for the hearing. But what I would like to

do -- you know, I'll tell you, I'm usually arguing to a judge. It has its advantages and disadvantages. In the last 17 years, I have won 48 cases and lost 5. There is one guiding principle I think that I've always counted on. That is the idea of making sure the decision-makers get it. Whatever your decision is made, your clients are the people of California. My client is a manufacturer. My only concern is not what you decide. It's just that you get it before deciding.

In this particular field you are dealing with an extremely flawed piece of legislation. You're dealing with a highly complex matter. It is already in federal courts. It is already in state courts. It has garnered a great deal of attention. There is an editorial in the LA Times of what a bad piece of legislation it was before it was a adopted. I was actually part of the group of lobbyists on either side. Must have been 70 lobbyists involved in this piece of legislation. But it was adopted without the normal review of the legislative committee. It was adopted without a lengthy amendatory process. It was adopted in the dead of the night at the end of the session.

And having attended the floor debate, I can say with certainty, ninety percent of the facts given on both sides for and against were simply false. So this is now in your hands.

1.3

There are three separate branches of government.

Obviously, the legislature has done its thing. They don't have to be reasonable. They do the law. They don't have to be reasonable.

It moves to the executives, checks and balances. We have a system of checks and balances. The balance on the unwise action is the part of government that does have to follow the law.

There is substantive due process rights that manufacturers and operators have. They're enforceable via damages under Section 1983 of the Federal Civil Rights Act. The substantive due process rights, separate from the procedures you are religiously following, mean you can't take away something in the marketplace arbitrarily.

So if the legislature has already acted somewhat arbitrarily and has delivered to you a flawed piece of legislation, you have to act as that balancing mechanism to make sure that you don't do something that is unlawful and costly to the State of California, which gets sued.

The last piece of this three-part system of the checks and balances is judiciary. They're the traditional check. If the legislature acts unwisely, the executive fails in its job to balance that action with careful consideration, then the judiciary comes in and checks the government. That is what make us all free.

\_ .

GameTech has three devices in the marketplace. Two have already been approved. The third device, if you turn to Exhibit A, there is a good picture there just so we know what we're talking about.

On the left is a table-top console. And it is an -- it is an -- it is not hand-held and portable obviously.

On the right is a hand-held and portable device already approved. They operate exactly the same software.

You guys are facing a conundrum that is as old as government itself. It is when societal or technological change outstrips the ability of the government to keep up. That is happening right now.

You guys probably are half as good at using your cell phones as your kids are, right? I have a BlackBerry. If you all pulled yours out, you'd find five different cell phones doing five different things, e-mail, text. You can even talk on them, play games on them.

That same torrent of electronic invasion has hit the gaming industry. Big time. GameTech is in the middle of it. There are amazing things going on in the gaming field and here is government trying to figure out what to do.

And you're now addressing in this particular day, bingo.

Well, bingo, when the game became very popular, baseball was the most popular sport, leisurely sport, loved

by all. Football was a minor thing. Basketball, even more minor. Hardly on the sites of people.

Nowadays, if you look at what the players are paid, it is football that is in the lead, basketball and then baseball. It is the fast-paced games that are demanding people's attention, drawing the crowds. It is the slower-paced games that are falling in attendance and have problems covering costs.

The same with bingo. The old paper bingo is having trouble covering costs. It is the fast-paced bingo, the electronic version, that people want to play. They want you -- who is the gentleman here before talking about everybody ordering the maximum number of cards?

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: I have to interrupt you. Seems to me you're arguing your case for the Court on electronic bingo over paper bingo and what the Court's reaction was. That is not what we're here for. We're here to talk about the Disabilities Act and approve it and I prefer you focus on that.

JONATHAN STEIN: Page 2, the legal standard for disabilities is the reasonable modifications.

Once again, what we're looking for, is a basic understanding of the Commission of the legal framework. The reasonable modification, what they say is, that you don't fundamentally alter the legislative intent. But you

modify it a little bit to provide for people with disabilities. That reasonable modification, the legislature in subsection (p)(6) has already anticipated. They said you can make reasonable modifications in our definition of how bingo is to be played. You can do that but just don't allow Class II slot machines to be used. That is the basic division. They divided this torrent of the electronic innovation into two groups: Good card-minding devices; bad slot machines.

When making reasonable modifications, likewise, they said, okay, you can make reasonable modifications in good card-minding machines but you can't have a modification that turns it into and allows a Class II slot machine. That is what (p)(6) says.

Well, what you have is a problem from a legislative -- a regulatory point of view. These regulations don't look at the ideas that a card-minding device can comply with most of the requirements of the card-minding device but not all and still be a reasonable modification. When you add that to the fact there is no grandfathering clause, no delayed implementation, it's a severely flawed piece of legislation.

What you have is the need to get outside of the box. You've got to get outside of the box and say, hey, we're going to approve certain machines on an interim basis that

5

6

8

7

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22 23

24

25

are not fully compliant with the legislature's direction but are reasonable modifications of that direction. is the key here. And that is what the regulations fail to do because they're written in a cautious step-by-step way. They are written inside of the box.

To comply with the ADA -- which the legislature didn't have to worry about but in fact did look at -- to comply with that you have to say: What is -- what is reasonable modification? A reasonable modification, we believe, would be something that complies with some of the statutory requirements but not all.

In the case of the (b)(3), which is our point of contention -- we won't bother you with hearing about that. That is more of a staff level concern. You're here to adopt regulations.

But in looking at the regulations, you have to adopt a system that provides for reasonable modifications where machines might be a table-top or console and therefore not comply with the hand-held and portable requirements. is a classic example of reasonable modification.

The legislature said in subsection (p)(6), listen guys, you can do reasonable modifications but you can't allow in slot machines. That is the basic division.

These regulations are inconsistent with that division. That division says: Modifications, okay. Class II slot

machines are not.

Regulations say: Modifications are not okay. Class II slot machines, not even mentioned.

That is a basic inconsistency that violates the government code.

The other thing I think is important, if you go to Page 4, you'll see it all in a nutshell in a bolded part in the middle of the page. Page 4 of 6 of the first page. It starts -- the bolded section starts with "these safeguards in place."

Let me, first of all, applaud the staff and the Commission for adopting a cautious interim approach. What they've done is say, listen, the legislature didn't provide for delayed implementation to allow the marketplace to adjust. We'll do something, create an interim approval. But you can't boot strap this interim approval into a permanent approval. That approach does what the legislature failed to do, which is, applies leeway in the regulatory system.

That leeway is important. That protects substantive due process rights. It keeps the State of California from violating people's rights that already have rights in the marketplace when they make a change in how they regulate the marketplace.

It is overkill to disprove any card-minding device

۷.

that, number one, is obviously not a Class II slot machine.

And number two, it is currently in use in California and
therefore it has substantive due process rights.

And three, it is a machine that fails to meet all of the requirements but it is arguably a reasonable modification of those requirements.

Four, the disabled.

Why is it that you can look at some reasonable modifications and approve them and look at other reasonable modifications and disapprove them? First of all, what is the nature of the problem? If you look at Exhibit A, this machine is widespread in use. You know why it is widespread in use? It uses the exact same software as the hand-held on the right. It is the exact same software. Exactly the same game. It is in use because of all of the people like seeing a bigger screen. You ever kind of squint at your BlackBerry and tried to read the web on the BlackBerry? It is terrible. You grab the kids iPhone and you can read the web screen and you can make it out.

You see in the picture that is the exact same screen generated by exactly the same software. You can see the difference. How many visually impaired people in California?

By the way, the regulations, which I'll turn to next, don't address visually impaired people. We provide

substantive substantial evidence for the record in Exhibit D to this package that there are 12 million Californians that suffer from visual impairment. One in three. Of those, 1.8 million Californians have visual impairment which cannot be solved by corrective lenses.

In other words, 1.8 million Californians can't look at you and all of the sudden see your faces. Just no lenses that can correct it. That's five percent of all Californians.

What is interesting is of those 133 Californians are classified as legally blind. Legally blind people can make their way around the room. They won't bump into tables often. They just can't drive. That is 133,000.

Each year, 774,000 new cases of eye diseases are diagnosed. There are seven major eye diseases.

My mom has age-related macular degeneration. She lost the sight in one eye. The other eye is sort of halfway there. And the interesting thing is all of the people don't all fit the federal statutory definition of the disabled persons. It is obviously a substantial segment of California's society. And when you realize eye disease skews towards the elderly and charity bingo heavily skews towards the elderly, you have a big community of bingo players suffering from visual impairment. That is what the (b) (3) talks about. That is what your regulations, as

well-written and well-structured as they are, do not. They do not address the visually impaired.

Let's turn to the text. Because the text is very easily understood. Once again, it is extremely well-organized, extremely well-written. But it has a snag.

So if you go to Page 4, under ADA regulation text, you'll see the Division 1 addresses players whose disabilities would restrict the player's ability to mark cards. What are you talking about there? Talking about Parkinson's disease. The guy cannot mark his card because his hand shakes or maybe he had a stroke and can't use his hand at all. This happened to my dad. He had a stroke and could not use his hands.

Second, they have a second division for players whose disability restricts player's ability to verbally announce "bingo." Might be somebody who mumbles or maybe had esophogeal cancer. My grandfather died of esophogeal cancer. Unable to speak the last years of his life but understood everything fine.

What is absent is a new Division 3 for players whose disabilities would restrict players ability to visually recognize bingo numbers and symbols. Once again, players whose disabilities would restrict the player's ability to visually recognize bingo numbers or symbols.

So that would be the category that needs to be added

to the very well-structured division as a new Division 3.

Now, once you have that division, how is it that you approve the card-minding devices in an objective manner that does not put you at risk, does not make decisions look controversial when you're just trying to do your best? How does it get accomplished?

On Page 5 we suggest five different language ways. You guys have your ways you like drafting things. Choose one you think is best.

But let's talk about the first one that the operator of the bingo game shall provide at least two card-minding devices that shall be console or table-top devices so long as such console or table-top device are otherwise approved pursuant to Section 12486. That is your interim approval. You're addressing interim approval this afternoon. I have a separate handout to make the record on that issue. But the two are intertwined.

How do you approve something that has to meet all statutory requirements if, in fact, you're allowing something over here that allows a reasonable modification of those requirements but by definition they don't meet all of the requirements.

Those two regulations are joined at the hip. And I think it is very intelligent of Commission and its staff to have put both matters on the same agenda.

Let me mention there are two fundamental ways where you can look at table-top or console devices and make sure they're the same as a card-minding device, just easier to see. What are the two ways? Number one, you can look at the four objective requirements in subsection (p)(1), A through D. Those are the objective requirements of what a card-minding device has to do to be a card-minding device.

Number two, it has got to meet the objective requirements in subsection (p)(2). Those are the four requirements it can't do to maintain its identity as a card-minding device. You've got your do's and don'ts. Obviously, it has to comply with the two sections.

And number two, it can't be prohibited by (p)(6). In other words, the legislature has indicated its intent on what reasonable modifications they want to make sure don't happen; namely, Class II slot machines coming in under the adage of being a card-minding device. That is one way to do it.

A second way to do it would be to simply say that the software is identical to the software used in portable and hand-held card-minding devices. That is something you guys have to consider because it is sort of a sub rosa type issue, reading in between the lines.

The way gaming works in this electronic age that we're in is it is the software that drives it. The legislature

1 and the history of this Commission is to regulate the 2 hardware. Look at it. Feel it. If you can't pick it up, 3 it ain't a card-minding device. That is not what is 4 important any more. What is important is its brain. 5 does it do inside? That is the way regulations have to 6 work. They don't work that way yet. Obviously, it is 7 something that's sub rosa under the surface. Everybody has 8 to be aware of it to properly do their job as a regulator. 9 Seems there is a great deal of concern to do that in this 10 Commission. 11 So again, the second way to do this would be, number 12 one, to use identical software to the portable and 13 hand-held card-minding devices previously approved. 14

nice, easy, safe harbor to reach.

Thank you very much. And I'm available for questions. And our technical people and general counsel are also available.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Commissioners, any questions? COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU:

No.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: I have none.

Thank you very much, sir.

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

JONATHAN STEIN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: State your name and spell the last name.

DOUG BERGMAN: Doug Bergman, B-e-r-g-m-a-n, United

Cerebral Palsy of Greater Sacramento. I'm president and CEO.

And I was just taking a head count back there. We had three attorneys speak so far and no laymen. I'm a layman. But I do play judge and jury once in a while with my kids. I do qualify once in a while.

I do want to address a couple things for the regulations. I've been in the nonprofit world for about 17 years back -- dating back to 1992 in Phoenix, Arizona.

Been in Sacramento since '96, all affiliated with United Cerebral Palsy.

Couple of regulations I wanted to address is -- and a lot has been expressed already. But for the record the requirement of the minimum of the two card-minding devices be reserved for players with disabilities. You know, more than two players per session, that is a pretty tall order to try to meet. How do you determine who gets the devices? As it was communicated earlier, how do you determine who is disabled and not disabled? And who is a more disabled individual than another disabled individual that they should get the card-minding devices?

We cannot allow volunteers to make those decision.

You're subjecting the bingo operators and providers to

potential litigation at that point. That is a big problem

for our bingo hall and our operations currently.

There is also a regulation being proposed to require bingo operators to waive the fees of the minimum purchase requirement imposed on all players and waive the rental fee and remove the financial barriers. The disabled community wants to be inclusive. They want to play and want to pay for bingo. They want to get married, have kids. And believe it or not, many have jobs and want to contribute back to the community. That is a way they do that. And it is very important they be part of that community, whether it is bingo, whether paying for groceries, whether it is banking fees or whatever. But they don't look for handouts. They do want to pay to go into a bingo hall and play bingo.

Printing out the winning card from the card-minding devices in order to claim a wining prize, no card-minder or hand-held device are available to perform that function.

Disabled cannot daub due to the complexity of today's game. The use of electronic bingo aide helps the disabled to play on a very equal footing with the able-bodied players. It requires the operator of bingo games to allow players with disabilities to verbally announce "bingo" signaling a winning pattern.

Many disabled or developmentally disabled cannot keep up with the live caller and required manual daubing. It is just impossible today. Disabled cannot sit for hours,

which is how long the typical bingo session runs today.

Many cannot lift a flag, paddle, turn on a light, etcetera. How are we going to equip their equipment or bingo hall to be able for them to provide this to signify they are a bingo winner?

The use of electronic bingo aides allows the disabled to play at their pace and not at the non-disabled pace and that can come and go as much as they -- and they can come and go as much as they want in the session.

Another reg requires the operator of the bingo game to bring in another individual to assist them in playing bingo. Most of the days these individuals are assisted in many activities they do. They are probably -- most of them are looking for non-assistant ways so that they can be -- continue to be independent. And having somebody come with them to a bingo hall to play bingo and -- that is not something that is ideal for them. We're always looking for volunteers. Most nights we're very shorthanded in volunteers. So providing a volunteer up at the bingo hall is not realistic, also.

There is a couple of things that -- the accommodations for the disabled are important and necessary but if they -- but not at the expense of the charity bingo operations who are expected to provide free use of machines upon request and somehow verify people's status as disabled persons

under the ADA.

Further, the regulations that qualify individuals under ADA will be able to utilize another individual's assistance to put them in an unfair advantage over the other players. The concept of electronic bingo events evens the playing field for all.

Also, please do not discount the fact that individuals with disabilities are also very intelligent. However, many are cognitively delayed and need time to process.

I want you guys all to think back when you -- remember as kids when you used to take a baseball bat and maybe some of you still do it as adults today but you take a baseball bat and spin around and around and around. And then what happens when you try to walk away or try to run someplace? You fall down, right? So you are dizzy, cannot process and you end up on the ground a short distance from where you started to spin. Your mind said "get up and start walking" but your body said "not yet." So your mind gave you time to make that decision when you're ready to act.

Has anyone been to -- if anybody has been to the local charity bingo hall, the game is no longer played like it was when I was a kid when you went down to the VFW with your mom and dad. They gave you one bingo card and some coins to cover up the number when the number was called. It is not played that way anymore. People have five, ten,

bingo cards in front of them, five different color daubers.

Picture yourself in front of the scenario I just described in your mind, spinning, trying to daub not only one card but ten cards at one time every ten seconds. Picture somebody with a disability trying to do the same. That is what they're going through. They can't process -- can't process the -- process that card that's in place with them with the ten cards. But bingo -- electronic bingo allows that individual time to react. They can play at their pace, not someone else's pace. It is their rules. They can play whenever they want to. They can get up and walk away whenever they want to. It is at their pace. That is what is important.

The new regs proposed will not provide reasonable accommodations in my opinion for disabled players and would pose undue hardship on the bingo operators.

Anybody have any questions?

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: Mmm, thank you for coming. I had made a note about wanting to hear from someone from the disabled community. You fit that bill.

How are the disabled currently accommodated in a charitable bingo game?

DOUG BERGMAN: There could be -- they could have assistance that could come in with them. If they're coming

in with -- there is an option of them to still play the paper bingo, if they choose, and cognitively if they can play the paper bingo. But most are playing the electronic bingo today.

So it is a process where they can come in and purchase a certain dollar amount they want to play. They can sit in front of the e-bingo, electronic bingo machines for four, five, six, seven hours, 15 minutes and play at their pace. They can play at the pace -- or the screen dictates. The screen waits for them to make an -- an -- I guess the screen is set up, you know, waits for them to make the next move. They're not process -- the screen isn't timed out. You know, they can't -- you've got 15 seconds, 10 seconds, one hour to make a decision. They can play at the pace their mind and body allows.

COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: How does it sync with the rest of what is going on in the hall?

DOUG BERGMAN: I don't know if I understand your question.

COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: If you've got a bingo game that is paced --

DOUG BERGMAN: Yeah, the bingo --

COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: They're moving at their own pace?

DOUG BERGMAN: Yeah, the bingo is played at a separate

part of the hall. The hall is broke out in two separate sections.

COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: They're not integrated with the rest?

DOUG BERGMAN: That's correct. There is a paper bingo game section and an electronic section of the hall.

COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: When you say e-bingo, it's not talking about the card-minding devices; you're talking about --

DOUG BERGMAN: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: Table-top?

DOUG BERGMAN: That's correct. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Anybody else? Mr. Fried?

DAVID FRIED: Good morning, commissioners. David Fried, F-r-i-e-d, for LIF Capital Group, which is a supplier of card-minding devices.

The regulation may be only a page and quarter but obviously the problems are complex that underlie it. And I am particularly struck by the comments others have submitted, things that we didn't think of when we first read the regulation and, particularly, comments by operators about the problems they may have implementing this in what is says. It does not address the disabilities of people that they may see. And we support and defer to those comments. They're in a better position than we are

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

to know what the practical problems are going to be with implementing the regulation.

What I thought I would do from the perspective of a manufacturer is just make a couple of informative comments about the devices and also draw your attention to something in the statute that we're all struggling with. purposes, the statute has what I'd say, you know, is two parts.

Part number one is saying that players can't use electronics, except for card-minders; and there are four things the card-minders have to do and four things they can't do. Then there is a whole separate section for people with disabilities. And if it was legislature's intention that they have to use card-minders the same as other folks in the hall, that section wouldn't be necessary. But instead, what the legislature said is you have the discretion to implement the regulations for people who are disabled. And the only restriction on those regulations -- and I'll -- if you don't mind, I'll just read it. It is part of a single sentence. "Provided that the means of providing that assistance shall not be through any electronic, electromechanical or other device or equipment that accepts the insertion of coin, currency, token, credit card or other means of transmitting value and does not constitute and it is not part of a system that

constitutes a video lottery terminal, slot machine or devices prohibited by Chapter 10."

What the legislature did not say is "provided that they're using a card-minder."

Your discretion with respect to the people that are disabled is far broader. You do not have to restrict people that are disabled to card-minders. You can specify a means for addressing their disabilities so long as it is not a slot machine that accepts coin, currency, etcetera.

Now, again, if the legislature wanted to restrict people with disabilities to card-minders, they wouldn't need this section at all. Or they would of said "provided that they're using a card-minder." That is not what this section says. This section gives you broad flexibility to determine technologically or otherwise how you want to address the needs of people with disabilities.

From a technical perspective, we do not do this in California but our machines and I know the fixed-base machines and other machines other suppliers make are capable of what are called "automatic daubing." There are six states in which we do business that that is legal and our machines can do it. And what that means is the players, if they have a manual disability, do not have to recognize the numbers being called. Their cards can get marked automatically.

Now, bingo is defined as a game of chance, not a game of skill. And, therefore, it is not necessary legally to construct a bingo system where we're testing people's skill. It's not necessary for regular players and not necessary for disabled players. It is a game of chance. Therefore, there is no reason why a player cannot have a device that mark cards for them. I believe you have that ability under the statute to say those devices would be all right for disabled people.

Secondly, fixed-base products are common. We make a fixed-base product that is similar to our card-minder that plays the regular session bingo game along with paper. The reason that device is popular with some people is the 17-inch screen is much easier to read than a screen that is seven and a half inches.

So I don't think there is anything in this section dealing with people who are disabled that prevents you from using a table-top console with a large screen to play bingo. Again, it does not say that disabled people are restricted to card-minders. It says "provided it is not a slot machine that accepts coin or currency."

And while there may be other solutions in some places such as having somebody come along with a disabled person, not every disabled person is going to have that luxury.

There are some counties that do prohibit by local ordinance

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

assistance. Perhaps they just weren't thinking of disabled people. They prohibit having somebody else play bingo for you.

With those comments in mind, I'm happy to answer any questions you have. I think the approach you've taken in this regulation is far narrower than the statute allows. There's a lot more discretion in terms of what devices can be used with disabled person's.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Commissioners, any questions?

COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU:

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Pardon?

COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: No.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Thank you. Sir?

TOM HOPE: My name is Tom Hope, H-o-p-e. I represent Bingo Vision & Gaming which is a distributor of bingo products, paper and electronic games. I was also a bingo manager for a charity bingo hall here in Sacramento for over 20 years.

I think the legislation you have written and was proposed and up to today is fine. I think it addresses the things that the legislature wanted to do.

A couple of the pieces of information, one, is that our company is able to provide to any charity that wants to, for less than \$100 a session, two to five card-minders. It wouldn't be a financial problem for those who currently

don't use card-minders.

And I really think once this starts if you limit it to only those who currently have card-minders that we are asking for a problem. As for a disabled person to come in and say: I cannot do this; you have the ability to provide me with an instrument that will do this, as a card-minder.

The second thing is that the card-minder that we offer will allow you to purchase one, two, three games -- one, two, three to the 72 cards in Sacramento County. So you could be a disabled person, come in and play the first five games and leave and pay for those games. That is the way our system works. Other people's don't work that way but that is what we sell by the -- by the ones. And we have that ability to sell first half, second half, early birds only, late birds only. We do that in our clients here in California today. They allow people to play little short sessions. I think that is important.

The last thing is we have a couple of devices available besides the table-tops that are not currently allowed. We have one that is a 7-inch screen, a 10-inch screen and 12-inch. 12 is not 17. The reason we can't do the 17 as a portable and hand-held is because of the battery life and the physical -- have to carry it around. We have a 7-inch that is used.

I think I sent you a picture of a nice lady that is

6

5

7 8

9

10

11 12

13

15

14

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23 24

25

blind. She is very excited that she has equipment now. She can play bingo again. She's 93 -- 97 years old. are a lot of those people out there. She can put her hand there with a magnifying glass and touch the screen and mark her cards.

The other thing is that the bigger screens are easier to see. And we currently have one that goes to 12 inches. So that will fit that. It is still portable and hand-held and it will run twelve hours on one battery charge.

So I -- I personally was excited about the legislation from a business standpoint. It is going to open up some more business opportunities for us. But more importantly as a bingo manager in my former life is that now my handicapped people -- and I always had some in every hall that I've ever been involved with that could only play a card-minder and could not do this for -- for various reasons, either sight or physically handicapped. And we did not have a problem with allowing them, even though it was not appropriate under the local jurisdiction, we sold them -- at the normal cost of anybody else -- we sold them a handset so they can play. And we did not make them buy the paper. That was not -- as a bingo manager, that is not what we were told to do but we felt it was only right for the handicap people that did come to our halls.

I have other clients in Sacramento, Northern

California -- Sacramento and in Northern California that do the same thing today. If someone can't do this whole thing or can't play for four hours, that we -- they make accommodations. Those clients make accommodations for those people.

Any questions?

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Thank you very much.

Any further public input, Item Number 3?

BILL WILLIAMS: Hello. My became a Bill Williams, W-i-l-l-i-a-m-s, with the Attorney General's Office, the Indian & Gaming Law section. I'm representing the Bureau in the BGT case. I'm not really here to comment on the substance of the regulations.

I don't think any of the speakers have said that the Commission cannot move forward but I want to make clear it is our position that the Commission can move forward with its regulatory action in this case under Article 3, Section 3.5 of the California Constitution. It is also not precluded at all by the current litigation in the BGT matter.

So that is really the only comment I have. Again, I don't have any comments on the substance of the regulation.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Thank you, Mr. Williams. Any questions here?

Thank you.

BILL WILLIAMS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Staff? Any commentary on what has been said this morning on Item Number 3?

COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: Can I ask a question with respect to the visual disabilities?

The current language says -- when it says "restricted player's ability to mark cards." I kind of assume it is included if -- I mean, if you couldn't see it to mark it, that would be -- a visual disability would be included?

JESICA PANDIKA: Right. I agree. I think that was the intention.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: Can I also ask staff, assuming it is passed, what are the next steps? These are emergency regs.

JAMES ALLEN: The emergency process would involve filing the emergency regulations with the Office of Administrative Law. If approved today, we can do it tomorrow. OAL has ten days in which to consider the regulations and our statements that will accompany them.

In the first five days, OAL will accept written comments from public and then give us an opportunity to respond before they make their determination.

Following that, assuming that OAL were to approve the regulations, then we commence the regular rulemaking

process shortly after the emergency regulations would become effective. And that involves the normal rulemaking process where we file the 45 days written notice. Publish that. Allow 45 days for public comments.

At the end of the public comment session, the written comment session, we hold a hearing and allow interested parties an opportunity to present oral comments on the record and then prepare summaries of the comments and final Statement of Reasons.

If, due to those comments, substantive changes were to be made, then we notice the modified language of the regulation for an additional 15-day comment period on those modifications.

And, ultimately, when the record is completed and we're satisfied with the language, all of the comments have been summarized and final Statement of Reasons is prepared, then the matter comes back before the Commission for final adoption; after which, we would file the rulemaking file and the final Statement of Reasons with the Office of Administrative Law for their review.

COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: Trying to make the point, we're going to -- there will be a commencement of a regular rulemaking process after the emergency process.

JAMES ALLEN: Yeah. I went beyond that. Sorry. Too much detail.

4

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

EVELYN MATTEUCCI: Evelyn Matteucci, chief counsel. wanted to mention we anticipate having a workshop with any interested manufacturers, vendors, operators, the disabled community so that we can hear from everyone, work with everyone to see what we can do to make the regulations -make them permanent and what we can do to accommodate everyone's concerns.

COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: When you find your interested parties for the workshops, do they find you or do you find them?

JAMES ALLEN: We would use our contacts. We have a regular rulemaking interested parties list. We have a separate list of individuals that we've been in contact with regarding bingo issues, specifically. We use those kinds of lists.

COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: I have a concern. We're going to a group we don't normally contact. That is the disabled community. I want to make sure they're captured.

JAMES ALLEN: All those who presented comments today or in the past would be included. There is always opportunity. We'll accept requests to be added to those mailing lists at any time.

COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: Thank you.

EVELYN MATTEUCCI: We can also do some outreach and try and reach out to disabled communities, associations.

would think probably, you know -- I think Mr. Hope 1 2 mentioned places. Mr. Bergman. We can try and reach out 3 to people who are here who have commented and see if they 4 can also give us names of the people that might be 5 interested in this. 6 COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: Thank you. 7 CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Entertain a motion? 8 COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: Move to approve staff's 9 recommendation. 10 COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: Second it. 11 CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Call for the vote. 12 JOY CALKIN: Commissioner Shimazu? 13 COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: 14 JOY CALKIN: Commissioner Vuksich? 15 COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: Ave. 16 JOY CALKIN: Chairman Shelton? 17 CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Aye. 18 JOY CALKIN: Motion carried. 19 CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Moving to Item Number 4. 20 JAMES ALLEN: Mr. Chairman and commissioners, Jim 21 Allen, regulatory actions manager for the Commission. 22 Agenda Item 4 concerns the adoption of the emergency 23 regulations that will implement several elements of the 24 California Remote Caller Bingo Act as mandated by Penal 25 Code Section 326.3 in order to comply with statutory

requirements to provide for approval of the remote caller bingo equipment, standards of play, requirement for organizations participating with remote caller bingo, requirements for organizations co-sponsoring remote caller bingo and auditing responsibilities.

Commission staff is submitting the proposed emergency regulations for Commission's consideration. Based upon consideration of additional information and public comments received between April 17 and May 1st, Commission staff revised the text of the proposed emergency regulations. And that revised text draft is dated May 1st, 2009. And that is the text that is before the Commission for consideration today. It is also available at the back table.

The proposal before you has been noticed in advance
May 1st, 2009, in order to allow the emergency regulations
to be filed with the Office of Administrative Law tomorrow,
May 8th. And they could then become effective as early as
May 18th, if approved by OAL.

Staff recommends the Commission adopt and approve for filing with the Office of Administrative Law the proposed emergency regulations concerning interim approval of remote caller bingo equipment, remote caller bingo requirements and standards of play and audits, as previously noticed; and, two, authorize staff to make any non-substantive

2.0

changes in the file required by OAL during its review process.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Anything further? Public comment, please.

Hearing none --

JONATHAN STEIN: May I approach?

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Please.

JONATHAN STEIN: It is a formality that since you have two separate items on the agenda, much of that is repeated. Comments will be short.

By the way, you'll notice a little black dot on the top of that one. They look a lot alike. This has a little black dot on it.

Turning to the definition of the interim approval, which is in subsection (a)(14), that is on Page 4 of 5.

We're dealing with Section 12480. Let me introduce myself.

Law Offices of Jonathan Stein, S-t-e-i-n, on behalf of the manufacturer GameTech International, Inc.

The definition of the interim approval, as I said, is joined at the hip with the last agenda item. And may it please the Commission if my comments from that item can be incorporated by this reference into this agenda item.

The interim approval, the current definition states
"approval by the Commission of the card-minding device for
use in the play of bingo based on certification from the

manufacturer that the device complies in all respects with the provision of the Penal Code 326.5 subsection (p) paragraphs one and two, including the requirement that the device be both portable and hand-held."

This is now the crux of the matter we spoke about before. On the one hand you have the federal level that says you have to have -- allow reasonable modifications.

On the other hand, you have an interim approval that by definition says the device complies in all respects with the provisions of the Penal Code. Well, a reasonable modification is not going to comply with all aspects of that code. That is where these two matters, the ADA regulation and this regulation, belong together. I applaud the Commission and staff for putting them on the same agenda so they can be discussed and thought about -- more importantly, thought about by the commissioners at the same time.

It seems to me a proviso is needed. The proviso does one of two things. On the one hand, it would comply with all requirements other than being hand-held and portable. On the other hand, it could just use the same software. As I stated before, it is the software that really runs these machines in the time of explosion of the electronic device innovation, not the hardware.

So we've given two separate attempts at that proviso.

\_

Obviously, the Commission will write it in whatever format they feel most comfortable with and most uniform with the other regulations out there they've already written. But the first one would say that, well, there are four requirements of subsection (p)(1). Those things that a card-minding device has to do to be qualified to be a card-minding device. Those are objective. You have to comply with those.

Second, there are four things you can't do in (p)(2). You have to comply with that. And further, you would not be prohibited by subsection (p)(6).

You have to have some sort of mechanism for interim approval for some devices that are not fully compliant with the statute the way the regulation is written. You have to be fully compliant with the statute. That is the crux of the difficulty. It is a draftsman's chore. In many ways, just a draftsman's chore. But it substantively impacts the marketplace.

As Mr. Fried noted before, there is no necessary limitation that card-minding devices, as reasonably modified, remain card-minding devices. My manufacturer's does. There are others out there that would not be considered card-minding devices but still might be highly appropriate for the disabled community and, in addition, still not be the Class II slot machine.

1 Once again, to be consistent with the legislation, the 2 big difference is the legislature tried to get rid of the 3 Class II slot machines, which are found in Indian casinos 4 in playing bingo, but allowed the card-minding device. 5 you look back at your 20 years of history in regulating 6 electronic bingo, we have Department of Justice opinion letters, you'll never find the term "card-minding device." 7 8 You're really writing a fresh slate. 9 Thank you. 10 CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Any questions? Further public 11 input? 12 Commissioners? Nothing? Silence. Entertain a 13 motion. 14 COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: Approve staff's recommendation. 15 COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: Second. 16 CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Call for the vote. 17 JOY CALKIN: Commissioner Shimazu? 18 COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: Aye. 19 JOY CALKIN: Commissioner Vuksich? 20 COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: 21 JOY CALKIN: Chairman Shelton? 22 CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Aye. 23 JOY CALKIN: Motion carried. 24 CHAIRMAN SHELTON: You folks have done a lot of the 25 It is a new territory for all of us.

I think I can speak on behalf of the commissioners. We appreciate the input and education we're going through with this. I think you realize that.

I think what I found lacking in the presentations is more concern -- and some of you are going to take it the wrong way, usually the way I affect people -- for the disabled.

I know you're doing things out there in the bingo halls today to accommodate the disabled. I didn't hear what you were doing, except for a few things in the electronic status.

If you're going to help this Commission with these Acts in coming through with these devices, you have to be more productive in your input on how we get there with that. Maybe you said it and I just missed it and you need to refine your presentation with staff when we're rewriting and when we come back for the permanent regulations.

Believe me, the commissioners up here are very open-minded for consideration.

Thank you very much for coming today. We appreciate your input.

And I make a motion to adjourn.

COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: Second.

CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Call for the vote.

JOY CALKIN: Commissioner Shimazu?

COMMISSIONER SHIMAZU: Aye. JOY CALKIN: Commissioner Vuksich? COMMISSIONER VUKSICH: Aye. JOY CALKIN: Chairman Shelton? CHAIRMAN SHELTON: Aye. JOY CALKIN: Motion carried. (End of proceedings.) 

1	CERTIFICATE
2	OF
3	CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER
4	
5	The undersigned certified shorthand reporter of the
6	state of California does hereby certify:
7	That the foregoing Commission meeting was taken before
8	me at the time and place therein set forth;
9	That the testimony of the public and all objections
10	made at the time of the hearing were recorded
11	stenographically by me and thereafter transcribed, said
12	transcript being a true copy of my shorthand notes thereof.
13	In witness whereof, I have subscribed my name this
14	date
15	
16	
17	_ Dm (, )
18	Desiree C. Tawney
19	Certificate Number />4/4
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	